

of some kind, disappointing as it may be.

Whether Monday's meeting to pass on the revised League of Nations will be held or not may depend on the President's condition. He is unwilling to be represented by proxy at these meetings, the league being his own project. Since the last meeting was held complaints have been pouring in steadily, the latest being a protest by the labor conference in England over its undemocratic and hypocritical character.

The British labor leaders have demanded that the covenant shall provide expressly for the popular election of members of the league. Lord Robert Cecil brought this matter up at the last meeting, which led to a debate along Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian lines. The Hamiltonians won, their contention being that the Government is more competent to select the best equipped representatives. However the covenant declares, there is nothing in it that affects the competency of nations to decide upon other methods of selection by legislative enactments.

The trouble of the Council of Four seem to be increasing steadily. Gen. Smuts's mission to Hungary has reached Budapest coincident with a denunciation by the Bolshevik Congress of the League of Nations as a new alliance of capitalism and calling upon all Bolsheviks to fight it, yet Gen. Smuts was one of the coauthors of the league.

The message sent to President Wilson by Lenin, which was conveyed by W. C. Bullitt, insisted upon the right of the Bolshevik Government to regulate the affairs of Russia, but disavowed any purpose of carrying Bolshevism outside of that country, except by peaceful means.

Transcending this kind of complaint against the covenant is that now coming from representatives of those seeking independence from the British Empire. The Irish, Indians and Egyptians all have proclaimed their right to self-determination, the destruction of all their national aspirations.

**Fear British Bondage.**  
Disappointed at first by their absolute failure to obtain freedom through the application of President Wilson's self-determination point, they now see in the covenant an instrument of oppression and bondage, stressing the right already made in the United States that the covenant guarantees the integrity of the British Empire.

In a long communication sent to every member of the conference O'Kelly, who is here as the representative of the Irish Republic, so-called, says:  
"Article X will impose upon all the nations as a condition of membership in the league the obligation to guarantee Great Britain's title to the possession of Ireland and the dominions against such slavery, and especially against giving such a guarantee of title to Great Britain, I enter on behalf of the Irish people a most emphatic protest."

"Combined with the guarantee such title would constitute a definite denial of the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities."  
"Nations which never have denied the right of Ireland to freedom will deprive themselves of the power of countering her claim and in consequence will be bound to leave her unaided to her own resources."

O'Kelly has asked in the name of Irish independence that the Irish be invited into the league, like the other British colonies, and that Article X, be applied to her as a protection for her right of self-government.

This viewpoint is exactly the same as that advanced by the Egyptian and Indian nationalists here, who see in the covenant the very opposite of a Magna Charta of world liberty. American league experts who have been drafting the covenant are forced to admit that the covenant absolutely prevents other nations from giving such assistance as France gave America. The only way in which a people in such a situation can obtain independence in the future would be by revolution without external aid.

**"No Hope for the Irish."**

In reply to criticisms of this kind the President's friends point out that the covenant will work with equal benefit for America, stopping a nation like Japan, for example, from going to the assistance of the Philippines, although in the opinion of many here to compare any such small advantage with that which

Great Britain obtains by pledging all nations to maintain her globe encircling empire is ridiculous.

The nationalists now here from the British colonies are unable to make any impression upon the conference or even to reach the American mission. What can be accomplished by the delegates to arrive soon from the Irish, although it is possible that they may succeed in seeing the President.

President Wilson would not dare to jeopardize the agreement with Great Britain to put the covenant through by bringing up any question affecting the British Empire. That is perfectly clear from what has gone on here. Consequently there is no hope here for the Irish.

## DRAFTING OF TREATY IS TWO WEEKS OFF

Reparation Agreement Expected by Next Saturday.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 5.—At the conclusion of today's meetings of the Council of Four it was stated that negotiations had been considered all day without final result, but that the progress made was such as to warrant the belief that an agreement would be reached by next Saturday on all the remaining questions, including the Rhine frontier, the Saar Valley and reparations. The following week will be devoted to drafting the final text of the treaty.

A plenary session has been decided upon for the coming week for the consideration of labor questions. The possibility of peace by Easter is doubted by French newspapers. The Journal points out that even if the preliminaries are wholly agreed upon by April 20, there remains all the negotiations with Germany, which, it believes, will be at least as laborious as the preliminary ones between the allied and associated powers.

The *Matin* asserts that there is a divergence of opinion in the Council of Four on the essential point of reparation, while territorial questions are a fair way to a satisfactory settlement. On the question of reparation, it says, there is still a gulf between France and the other powers. The French Government will be at least as laborious as the preliminary ones between the allied and associated powers.

France cannot yield on the question of obtaining adequate reparation from Germany, the *Matin* says. In leading up to this assertion the *Matin* notes that the French, British and American people are still displaying the same friendly feelings as heretofore for each other.

"President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George are of the same heart as regards France," the newspaper continues. "Nevertheless different viewpoints exist as to essential matters by reason of the impossibility of making the vanquished pay their debts without imposing sacrifices upon them. Those who dream of a peaceful settlement must be prepared to pay her debts Germany will protest and cherish plans for revenge. France replies that her people will be bankrupt if she does not obtain her due. The fear must not be so much the enemy's resentment but what France will say if she is driven to ruin."

"Where do we stand in the work of pacification?" asks the *Echo de Paris*. It answers the question as follows:  
"It is only too clear that the League of Nations lies in pieces on the floor of the Hotel de Crillon (American headquarters), and the modest alliance which might with advantage occupy its place is but a vague sketch."

The newspaper fears that the Council of Four will produce at any cost some sort of peace formula, good or bad, which it believes will be the worst danger. It urges the council rather to say an agreement is beyond their powers and to refer the decision to the Parliaments of the respective countries.

## GERMANS HAND OVER 84 MERCHANT SHIPS

Delivery of Vessels Pleases Economic Council.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, April 5.—The delivery of German merchant ships is progressing at a rapid rate to the entire satisfaction of the Supreme Economic Council.

It is announced here that so far eighty-four vessels have been delivered, aggregating 440,000 tons deadweight, and now are en route to North Atlantic and Canadian ports to load food.

## SAYS HUNGARIANS ARE WILSONITES

Alexis Bolgar, Envoy at Vienna, Admits Working With Lenin and Spartacists.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, April 2 (delayed).—Discussing the general situation, the Hungarian Representative, Alexis Bolgar, who is well known in the United States, said to the Associated Press:

"It is true that we have agitators here in the league attempting to commotion. I believe communism is coming here. It is hoped without violence, although the bourgeoisie are less peacefully inclined than at Budapest. It is true that we are working with Lenin and the Spartacists. It is only natural. We are against terrorism except when necessary. We Hungarians are Wilsonites. All we ask is to be let alone; we leave others alone. We do not desire to promote agitation in other countries, but if armies are sent against us, we conquer them by the force of our ideas."

"Yes, I am a Bolshevik, if you like, but really we are Socialists. Bolshevism was only the extreme phase necessary to establish socialism. Our property ideas, for instance, differ from those of Henry George, whose opinions, while interesting reading, were out of date."

"Our idea is to nationalize production, not consumption. We have no intention of leveling all citizens. Individuals, with us, will have free play for their intelligence, an opportunity to work and to earn a reasonable amount of money. Count Karolyi played fair with us, but he was the point where he was powerless."

"I wanted a Socialistic, not a Communist government, and I had no idea that there would be such extreme as the nationalization of property," Count Michael Karolyi, former head of the Hungarian Government, is quoted in a despatch from Budapest as saying in comment on the Communist Government which has succeeded him in Hungary.

"The town of Bochum is without gas or electricity owing to the strike of coal miners, which now appears to be taken more seriously in the Essen district. More miners have gone on strike at Muelheim and Bottrop."

The German Government is attempting to combat the strike movement by propaganda.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, April 5.—Attempts have been made recently in several towns to induce the troops there to take part in the revolt planned for this month for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, breaking up the National Assembly and proclaiming a Soviet republic. The Magdeburg Fourth Army Corps and the Twenty-first and Sixteenth Army corps, according to statements here, are believed to be chiefly implicated.

The main features of the plan are stated, however, to be known to the Government and measures have been taken to guarantee that any attempt at revolt will be most energetically suppressed.

## BOLSHEVIKI MURDER 2,000.

Educated Class Butchered Before Troops Leave Osa.

LONDON, April 5.—The Bolsheviks completely devastated the town of Osa, forty miles southwest of Perm, before its capture by Admiral Kolchak's forces, according to official despatches received today from Omsk, the seat of the all-Russian Government. All the educated classes in Osa, the message declares, were murdered, the total number of persons shot reaching 2,000.

Few of the men who were in the place are left, as nearly all the surviving workmen were carried off when the Bolsheviks evacuated the town.

a humble way and worked his way upward to the position of Director-General by unrelenting toil. He was, perhaps, the most popular man in Hungary, always being interested in charity and doing much for the poor. He was the founder of a system of villas for workers, which he was extending when the present regime was established. Though his personal tastes were simple, he had great power with the press, which he always exercised in favor of Germany.

Vienna's bread ration was cut in half today owing to the delay of food shipments. It has been cut down to one small slice for each person daily.

## STUTTGART RADICALS UNDER BOMB FIRE

Intrenched Reds Said to Have Been Forced Out.

By the Associated Press.

STUTTGART, via Copenhagen, April 5.—A battle between 400 Spartacists and Government troops occurred last night southeast of Stuttgart. The Spartacists, who had dug trenches on the hills between Wangen and Gelsburg, placed machine guns in position. The Government troops bombarded the trenches with artillery.

LONDON, April 5.—A German wireless message (apparently belated) which was received today reports that order seemed to have been restored in Stuttgart on Wednesday. On that evening, however, the Spartacists succeeded in gaining possession of the artillery weapons outside of Stuttgart. This was captured, however, and the Government was declared still to be in complete mastery of the city situation.

In Wurtemberg work has been resumed in some of the towns. The bourgeoisie strike is continuing. In Frankfurt-on-the-Main and in western Germany the message adds, the strike movement "has not quite yet come to an end."

COLOGNE, April 4.—There has been no improvement in the industrial situation in the Ruhr district. This works of Thyssen Company at Muelheim have been closed, as all the workers are on a strike to enforce demands for increased wages.

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## FRANCE IS KEPT ON ANXIOUS SEAT

British Policy Toward Germany Said to Tend Toward a Rupture.

By G. S. ADAM.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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PARIS, April 5.—Graver than usual is the note sounded by Poincaré in the *Echo de Paris* in discussing British policy as manifested in the tendencies of the Council of Four. While recognizing the profound sympathy for France expressed in several British papers he seems to see an inclination in the British Government to return little by little to the policy pursued from 1905 to 1914 under the direction of Grey and Haldane.

This policy consisted in trying to satisfy German ambition by feeding a hungry Britain was prepared to surrender the whole of Turkey in Asia to her rival and was considering sharing with her in the economic exploitation of the Portuguese colonies. Only the courage and foresight of Lord Borthwick enabled the Entente cordials to withstand the results of this line of action.

"If the same line is taken again we are convinced that in a very short time it would be fatal to Franco-British relations," says the French paper. "After four years which it has been through our country could not endure such uncertainty. It could not stand by calmly and see the wave of German revenge mounting higher at every fresh awakening in London. Every point that was yielded by British policy immediately turned into a direct and imminent threat to France."

When British statesmen assume an attitude of tenderness toward Germany or appear indifferent to the undermining of any of the guarantees of European security by lukewarmness toward small nations in the process of formation they encourage the bitter reflection in French minds, and not in French minds alone, that while the war has hitherto brought France little beyond devastation and sacrifice it has brought Great Britain elimination of the German naval menace and has wrested all of Germany's colonies from her grasp. Some of these colonies undoubtedly will be attributable to Great Britain or the British dominions as mandates.

While France will certainly not go empty-handed it is felt here a lack of practical understanding of British interest in French security and a greater display of allied spirit in smaller matters were even more valuable than the general expressions of goodwill. Many influential Frenchmen recognize that the French case has been deplorably misjudged, particularly as regards the question of reparations and that a lack of grasp of the broad aspects of the issue shown by some French technical delegates has rendered the whole situation far less easy of adjustment than it need have been. But when all is said and done the impression remains that with some notable exceptions the British delegation as a whole has been lacking in sympathetic appreciation of the position of France.

If Mr. Lloyd George's belated effort to seek contact with leading French publicists betokens a practical appreciation of this fact it may be hailed as a satisfactory development in what is otherwise a thoroughly unsatisfactory outlook.

## KAISER PICTURED AS PEACE APOSTLE

Dr. Helfferich, Minister of Finance, Tells of Last Interview.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 5.—A spirited defence of the former German Emperor against charges that he had any responsibility for the starting of the world war is made by Dr. Karl Helfferich in his book entitled "Pre-War History," which will be issued in a fortnight and which will be followed in six months by a sequel on the war itself.

The former Minister of Finance sketches a vivid picture of the Emperor's protests of innocence and sadness at the outbreak of hostilities in a talk on August 28, 1914, at the royal castle in Coblenz. The German arms had been victorious and a fortunate outcome of the war seemed certain when Dr. Helfferich saw the Kaiser for an hour in the castle park.

"The Kaiser spoke about the tremendous occurrences of the last weeks in the most inconsiderate way, and made upon me the impression of a man who, notwithstanding that fortune was smiling upon his affairs, was shaken to the depths and heavily weighed down with the responsibility of his decisions," says Dr. Helfferich.

"He described to me in his own lively way the events which led to the war. He called upon God as his witness that he had been inspired during his entire rule by no higher and holier wish than to maintain peace for his people and better its lot through peaceful work and fortunate conditions of living."

"He recalled his last meeting with his cousin, the Czar and the King of Roumania, at the castle in Berlin on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter in the year 1913, and spoke of the composure he had felt regarding the peaceable intentions of Russia and England. He was unable to get used to the idea that all the assurances of friendship and peace had been lies and deception, yet he had convinced himself from the course of events that the guests then under his roof already bore a plot against Germany in their hearts. From the moment when the seriousness of the situation had come to his consciousness he had implored and begged the King of England and the Czar to save the world from the misfortune of war. He had to limit the possibility of putting pressure upon Emperor Francis Joseph. The Kaiser had implored the Czar up to the last moment to stop Russian mobilization which would compel us to strike."

"After Russian mobilization and against the advice of his own military aids he had given Russia one last chance, but everything went for naught. Three he took his pen in hand before he signed the mobilization order. His responsibility for his own people finally left him no other choice. Our fate was now in God's hands."

Dr. Helfferich further quotes the Emperor regarding the future of Germany in case it should be victorious. "I am thoroughly convinced that Wilhelm II. knew no higher goal than to keep peace for the German people and the world."

## FOE'S REVENGE FEARED

Lukewarm Attitude of Lloyd George Calls for Comment by Leading Newspaper.

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**EBERT FIGHTS RED PEST.**  
German President Says People Are Not Socialistic.

Zurich, April 5.—Germany is not a Socialistic republic because the majority of the people are not Socialists, but Germany is a progressive republic because the majority of the people desire a strongly progressive policy. President Ebert is quoted as saying in a statement to a correspondent of a Paris newspaper, whose interview has been telegraphed here.

"The position of things in Germany is very serious," the German president added. "We are faced with all kinds of difficulties. Our industrial life has collapsed completely and without help Germany cannot recover her balance. The number of unemployed increases unceasingly which is the most serious cause of political agitation. Although many difficulties have been created for us in the struggle against Bolshevism we continue to do our duty and combat it."



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